



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1851

The Sentinel has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents—
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Our Principles.

The editor of the Hollidaysburg Whig, in noticing the change that has recently taken place in the editorial department of this paper, attempts to be severe on us and with his characteristic *sang froid* asks us, what are the principles of the Democratic party? Now we would inform this dear Duck of an editor that, "there need's no ghost to come from the grave to tell him this," for the principles of the National Democratic party are indelibly stamped upon our institutions; their excellence is known to everybody, and they have been the established principles of our government since the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON. For his benefit we will submit the following as the cardinal principles of the Democracy, and we are ready at any time to urge and defend their correctness. The Democratic doctrines are American in all their features, progressive in all their actions, and honest hearts uphold their measures. The Democratic party is in favor of the Union of these States, in favor of the compromise measures of the last Congress, in favor of the Constitution as it stands and knows no "higher law" than the Constitution itself, but the law of God which does not conflict with it, in favor of non-intervention as to slavery, in favor of a revenue tariff incidentally protective, to in part support the wants of the Government, not enriching the few, but benefiting the many, in favor of the present admirable sub-treasury system, in favor of the improvement of our rivers and harbors when such can be done without incurring a large national debt, in favor of the annexation of Texas, and the just and honorable war with Mexico in defence of the boundaries of Texas, and her independence, which was acknowledged by Great Britain, France and Belgium. The Democratic party is opposed to the measures of the Whig party, consisting of a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the assumption of the State debts by the general government, the alien and sedition law, the bankrupt law, a high protective tariff, which has become an "obsolete idea," and of which President Fillmore says, "a high tariff can never be permanent. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection." We are opposed to the party that called Gen. Taylor a "cut throat and a robber," but who seized upon his popularity to place him in the Presidential chair. We are opposed to the party that were ready and willing to welcome our veteran soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," men who were doing battle for their country, who had offered their lives to defend the honor of their country's flag, who were at the cannon's mouth when the *charitable* wish was made by a member of the Whig party in the U. S. Senate. We are opposed to the party who in 1828 "invoked war, pestilence and famine," rather than the rule of Gen. Jackson, but who in 1840 and '48 could sing the praises of their own gallant heroes. We are opposed to the men who in 1828 deprecated the erection of hickory poles, but who in 1840 could build log cabins, and drink hard cider. We are opposed to the party that run Gen. Taylor as a pro-slavery man in the South, and as a Wilmot proviso man in the North. We are opposed to Galphinnism, Taylorism, Native Americanism, and all the other attributes of Whiggery. The Democratic party is a National party, a Union party, and the only party in this country that has always adopted a national platform. It is not ashamed of

its doctrines or its men. It has increased the glory, the prosperity, and the greatness of our country. It is the party of right, the party of justice, the party of the people. The principles of the Whig party in 1848 merged into the one idea of availability, their convention adopted no platform, no resolutions, and since their measure, the tariff of 1842, has not been supported by the great guns of their own party, and could receive but one vote in the Senate of Pennsylvania, a vote that we must admire for its consistency. We have said much more on this subject than we intended, but the "Whig" will find us always at our post to do battle in defence of the principles of the Democracy, believing them to be the principles of justice and of our country.

County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention which assembled on Monday last at the Court House, appointed James Myers, Andrew J. Rhey and James M. Riffle, Representative conferees, to meet the conferees from Bedford and Fulton counties, and instructed them to vote for John C. O'Neill as delegate to the Reading Convention, and John Brawley as delegate to the Harrisburg Convention. Chas. Litzinger, Thomas M'Kiernan and M. M. O'Neill, were appointed Senatorial conferees to meet the conferees from Blair and Huntingdon. Resolutions complimentary to Gen. Cass for his national and patriotic course as a Senator, to Wm. S. Campbell, late Superintendent of the Portage Rail Road, and Thomas M'Kiernan as assistant, were read and adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Hon. James Campbell and Hon. H. D. Foster were recommended for the Supreme Bench. No instructions were given for Governor or Canal Commissioner.

Judge Taylor is this week holding a Special Court in our town, but as there are no commonwealth cases to try, the attendance is confined to those persons who are forced to be here, and therefore the crowd is not so great as usual. A number of very important land trials are on the list, and we presume will be tried.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Egner, Liquor Merchant, Philadelphia, which we insert this week. Mr. E., has been with us for a week past, and we have *tasted* of his stock, and cheerfully recommend him to all our friends who are purchasing good wines and liquors. We will always be pleased to see him.

The Democracy of Allegheny county met in Convention, on Wednesday the 26th ult., and appointed Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Col. S. W. Black, Andrew Burke, Esq., R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., Col. Jas. A. Gibson, Thomas Blackmore, Esq., and the Hon. Wm. Kerr delegates to the Judicial Convention at Harrisburg; and also, A. M'Cammon, W. W. Dallas, Charles Kent, Henry M'Cullough, R. H. Criswell, L. B. Patterson and John D. Miller, Esqrs., as delegates to the Reading Convention.

They are instructed for Col. S. W. Black for Governor, Hon. W. H. Lowrie for the Supreme Bench, and Hon. Wm. Beatty for Canal Commissioner. The majority of the delegates were elected by acclamation.

We understand that the Canal is now in good order, all the breaks having been repaired, and a brisk business will be transacted on the public works from this day forward. The first passenger train left Hollidaysburg last (Monday) night for Johnstown, but we do think it would be better, if possible, to avoid night travel on the Portage road, for accidents are likely to follow such a course. The Central Rail Road Company are doing a heavy freighting business, and there will be a large increase of travel on it this season.

Com. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, whose trial by court martial has been brought to a close, has been suspended from the service for five years, one half of that time to receive no pay, mainly for using the public monies for speculation in gold dust in California. The President has approved the verdict.

Mr. P. Delany, merchant tailor, Pittsburg, died suddenly near Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday last in the cars, while on his way to Baltimore. He leaves a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss, and we sympathize with them in their distress. We learn he had an insurance on his life for \$5,000 in the Keystone Life Insurance Company of this State.

The "Shield" of Thursday last, states that it is contemplated to erect a large Paper Manufactory in Hollidaysburg, the projector of this enterprise, Gilbert L. Lloyd, Esq., having gone east to inspect the paper manufactory in operation there. Mr. L. generally accomplishes what he undertakes, and ere long we may be able to receive our supply of paper from our own neighborhood.

The subscription list to the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank Road Co., is rapidly filling up, and so far twenty-three thousand dollars have been subscribed in Hollidaysburg and vicinity. This would construct one half the road. We would rejoice if such a *furor* existed here in relation to Plank Roads. The Bedford road will be made and will result in advantage to both places, and the farms along its location.

The Editor of the "Dollar" has changed the name of his paper to the "Clearfield Republican," under the impression that the present name will be more acceptable to its readers. The terms and politics of the paper are as formerly. A good movement.

The members of the Clearfield Bar tendered a complimentary dinner to Hon. G. W. Woodward, President Judge of that district, which was accepted, and on Friday last the gentlemanly proprietor of the Mansion House furnished them with a delightful entertainment. A letter was read from the Members of the Bar, expressing their high regard for his character as a judge and a citizen, and regretting that his official career amongst them has closed. Judge Woodward replied to this compliment, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. Bigler, B. R. Petriken, Esq., W. A. Wallace, Esq., and Rev. Dr M'Leod. It passed off pleasantly to all concerned.

ACCIDENT.

On Friday last Mr. Patrick Aken, attempted to walk across the shaft of Mr. Lemons Coal Bank at Plane No. 6, when the board broke and precipitated him to the bottom, about seventy-five feet, and he was instantly killed.

The following communication has been handed us for publication and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. We know of no man in the West who would be a more suitable candidate for the Supreme Bench, than William A. Stokes, Esq., of Greensburg, and he would honor such a distinguished position. Mr. Stokes is a gentleman "learned in the law," of pleasing address, sound judgment, worth, ability, superior talents and finished education, he enjoys the confidence of the democracy, and although he desires not the office, he would in the event of his nomination receive their cordial support. Of Mr. Maynard we know that he has a reputation for honesty, ability, and legal knowledge, unsurpassed by no lawyer in his section of the State, and his great popularity at home, is one of the best evidences of the high estimation in which he is held, as a lawyer and a citizen.

For the "Sentinel."

MR. EDITOR.—Will you oblige an old subscriber by permitting him to suggest the names of two eminent Lawyers, and efficient and excellent men, as candidates for the Supreme Judgeship. The selections I make I am disposed to conceive are appropriate and judicious—being from the North—in the person of JOHN W. MAYNARD, Esq., of Lycoming county, and from the West, in that of WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq., of Westmoreland county. These gentlemen I have known for several years, and can safely testify that, as sound jurists, possessing clear, unerring, discriminating minds, brilliancy of literary acquirements and talents, affability and courtesy of manners, are not excelled in the most shining galaxy of our country. Their equals, in our land of indomitable energy, may be found, but their superiors are RARE.

What induces me to name these gentlemen—aside from their long distinguished experience at the Bar—is the fact that the North and West are so slow in asserting their undoubted rights. The East has already laid claim to three of the five, and I am surprised that their modesty permits them to decline the remaining two. It remains for the North and West, then, to supply the residue. To do even that, much, it requires no luminous portrayal of the past to exhibit the necessity of more characterizing wisdom of those points than has heretofore been exercised. Too much division has existed between them; while the East, taking the advantage, has almost uniformly carried off the prize. *This will no longer do!* We claim one of the Judges in the West, and will stand by the North for one for it. We offer the compromise to the North, and call upon it to accept and adhere.

CONSISTENCY.

Jesse Hutchinson, father of the Hutchinson Family of Singers, died recently at his residence near Milford, N. H.

Gen. Houston in Harrisburg. We copy the following account of the reception of Gen. Sam. Houston, of Tex., as a prominent candidate for the Presidency, from the Pittsburg Post, and we are informed through a private source that his lecture was an eloquent and interesting one. The hero of San Jacinto would, if nominated, be the very man to distance Scott or Fillmore at the next Presidential election.

HARRISBURG Feb. 22.

This morning the House met at the usual hour, and immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Senate, Governor and Heads of Departments were introduced, and listened to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address—after which both houses adjourned.

At one o'clock, General Houston arrived. He was escorted to Buehler's Democratic Head Quarters by John S. Rhey, Esq., Mr. Fegeley of Berks, and Senator Ives, where he was waited upon by a large number of friends. In the afternoon the ladies of the Episcopal Church waited upon him, for the purpose of paying their respects preparatory to the lecture he was to deliver in behalf of their church—when the General expressed his regrets that the importunities of his friends had led him to ask to be excused from delivering his lecture in the Court House, as had been proposed; with true Texan gallantry, however, declaring himself bound to comply with the wishes of the ladies, whatever they might be. The ladies did not feel disposed to yield, and breakers were seen ahead, when some of the gentlemen present proposed to satisfy them by promising to collect or donate the sum of \$300 for the use of the church upon the condition that the General should be released. This proposition was acceded to at once by the ladies, who appeared to have no other object in view than the money for the church and it was forthwith announced that admission to Gen. Houston's lecture would be free for all, and that it would be delivered in the Hall of the House. This drew a very crowded audience, who listened attentively, for nearly two hours, to a discourse on the *Early History of Texas*. The subject was an interesting one, and as the speaker had participated in many of the scenes he described, additional interest was given it by that fact. The General leaves to-morrow for New York.

Charges against Daniel Webster.

On Wednesday last in the House of Representatives while the army bill was under discussion, Mr. Allen, Whig, from Massachusetts, made the following charges against Secretary Webster, which, if proven true, will add one more link to the already lengthy chain of Whig corruption:

Mr. Allen was not heard with distinctness when he commenced his remarks; but in a short time became more audible. There was much anxiety manifested all over the hall. He repeated that there was no denial of the statement which he made yesterday. Does my colleague deny it? If he does, I will meet the denial; and I will here say that if he denies the facts I am ready to meet the issue whenever and wherever presented; and all I ask is that the Secretary of State, or any friend of his, to give me an opportunity to call for evidence as to the facts; and I pledge myself, notwithstanding any denial made, that if the opportunity be given, I will substantiate what I have asserted.

Mr. Webster, when he was offered the post of Secretary of State, wrote to certain persons to ask what they would do for him. On consultation it was agreed to raise \$25,000 in Boston, and a like sum in New York, and I am informed that \$25,000 was raised in the last named city, but fell short in Boston; the amount being \$19,600. Gentlemen there had been freely on other occasions, and it was difficult to bring them up to the giving point. No matter if this was a free gift. Every man knows that commercial men have an object in making presents. As a man of independence, Mr. Webster ought to have had nothing to do with it; that he would suspect the object of the gifts, and those who made them. But when gifts are made at his own request, I ask whether an influence is not brought to bear on the officer which is dangerous to public justice and public interests, and more especially dangerous when pecuniary means of large amount are placed in charge of that officer.

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts defended Mr. Webster, and styled the charge an *unqualified falsehood*. Mr. Levin also defended Mr. Webster. Mr. Giddings assisted Mr. Allen in substantiating the charges. We hope to see the matter fully investigated.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 3. SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate several reports and memorials. A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented. Among them one asking for an act of incorporation to construct a railroad from the New York State line to Pittsburg. Bills Introduced.—A further supplement to the act incorporating a uniform system of police in Philadelphia city and county. To continue the law graduating lands on which purchase money is due the State. To incorporate the Philadelphia Insurance Company. Mr. Ferguson moved, and the bill providing for the payment of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers

who served in Mexico, was taken up, debated, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills Passed.—A supplement to the Act incorporating the Philadelphia and Atlantic Steam Navigation Company; to incorporate the Butler Association; the bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburg and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A large number of petitions were presented, and without transacting any business of importance, the House adjourned.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, the delegates elected from the different townships, met in Convention in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday the 3d inst., for the purpose of appointing Conferees to meet the Conferees from Bedford and Fulton counties, to select Representative delegates to the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions, and also for the purpose of appointing Conferees to meet the Conferees from Huntingdon and Blair counties, to select Senatorial delegates to the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions.

On motion, JAMES BURK, Esq., of Summerhill, was elected President of the Convention. A. LAMBAUGH, Esq., of Jackson, and JOHN MYERS, Esq., of Cambria, were chosen Vice Presidents. James Carroll, of Carrolltown, and D. C. Zahn, of Ebensburg, were appointed Secretaries.

- The Secretaries then called over the different townships and boroughs, when the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and took their seats as delegates, viz:
Allegheny—P. Shiels, P. Braniff.
Carroll—James Carroll, William J. Williams.
Conemaugh—John Eggon, Geo. Gates.
Conemaugh Bor.—B. Colier, Robert Brown.
Cambria—M. S. Harr, John Myers.
Ebensburg Bor.—D. C. Zahn, J. B. Dougherty.
Jackson—A. Lambaugh, J. Singer.
Johnstown Bor.—John M'Clure, W. Orr.
Richland—Geo. Shaffer, Henry Dunmyer.
Susquehanna—Not repres. ned.
Summerhill—James Burk, Samuel St. Clair.
Washington—Isaac Wike, Alexander Coulter.
White—John Burgoon, Richard M'Guire.

Two sets of delegates appeared from Clearfield township, viz: George Rutledge, B. M'Feely, M. Durbin and R. Shiels, there having been a tie vote. A motion was made and adopted, that Geo. Rutledge and B. M'Feely, be admitted as delegates from Clearfield township.

On motion of D. C. Zahn, the following resolutions were read and adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That James Myers, Andrew J. Rhey and James M. Riffle, be appointed conferees from this county to meet the conferees from Bedford and Fulton counties for the purpose of selecting Representative delegates to the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions, and that they be instructed for John C. O'Neill as the delegate to the Reading Convention, and John Brawley, as the delegate to the Harrisburg convention.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Harrisburg convention be instructed to vote for the Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, of the city of Philadelphia, and the Hon. H. D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland county, as two of the Judges of the Supreme Court *first and last*, unless released by their declaration.

Resolved, That M. M. O'Neill, Thos. M'Kiernan and Charles Litzinger, be appointed Senatorial conferees from this county, to meet the conferees from Blair and Huntingdon counties, to select Senatorial delegates to the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions.

Resolved, That the democracy of LITTLE CAMBRIA look with pleasure and pride at the patriotic course of HON. LEWIS CASS of Michigan, in the midst of storms and troubles that assailed the UNION, we find him always battling on its side. His defeat in '48, was not caused by any want of confidence of the people in him, or the democratic party, but by the whirlwind of gratitude of a grateful people to the *Hero* of Buena Vista.

Resolved, That Wm S. Campbell and Thomas M'Kiernan, have proved themselves to be most able and efficient officers and as such are entitled to the confidence and esteem, not only of the Canal Board, but of the democratic party throughout the State. The persecutions they have sustained at the hands of their enemies, has endeared them to the democracy of the county—higher honors await them.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers in this district.

On motion the convention adjourned. JAMES BURK, President. A. LAMBAUGH, } Vice Presidents. JOHN MYERS, } James Carroll, } Secretaries. D. C. Zahn, }

NOBLE MOVEMENT.—*Relief of Louis Kossuth and his Associates.*—The following joint resolution was introduced into the Senate, on Wednesday last, by Mr. Foote, and passed, and will doubtless receive the prompt approval of the House of Representatives: "Whereas the people of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his asso-

ciates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating these noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, it is the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions:—Therefore,
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity."

From the Washington Republic, Feb. 26. The Cheap Postage Bill.

The bill from the House of Representatives providing for a reduction of the rates of postage, has been so materially altered in the Senate, with regard to the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, that we have had prepared a statement of the substance of these provisions as they now stand in the bill as amended by the Senate. With regard to letter postage, the Senate bill provides, that from and after June 30, 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked, &c., conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places within the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, three cents, when the postage shall have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double those rates; for every such single letter, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and so or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2,500 miles, twenty cents; and for any distance under 2,500 miles ten cents. A single letter is one not exceeding half an ounce; double and treble letters pay double and treble these rates.

The rates of postage on newspapers may be stated thus: All newspapers, not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent to actual subscribers from the office of publication, shall be charged as follows: Weekly papers, within the county where published, free; for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, five cents per quarter; exceeding fifty and not more than three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand, twenty cents per quarter; over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand, twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any greater distance, thirty cents per quarter; semi-weekly papers to pay double, tri-weekly treble, and papers issued oftener than tri-weekly, five times these rates.

For any other book, paper, magazine, &c., not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be paid for a distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent. Over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 miles 2 cents. " 1,500 " " 2,500 " 3 " " 2,500 " " 3,500 " 4 " " 3,500 " " 4,500 " 5 "

For each additional ounce or fraction the rates are proportionably increased.

Courting.

An old parer says:—Courting is a subject which, always important, is becoming peculiarly so, and we design to call the attention of young people to it occasionally, in hope of arresting an alarming evil. Young ladies are bound to fall in love as soon as possible, and bound to get a partner for life as soon as the necessary preliminaries are made—such as getting a lover, fascinating him thoroughly, being courted, having the question popped, getting the wedding garments in array and inviting friends to see him prettily married. The young man is bound to be gallant and polite, and to admire without stint, all the pretty young girls known and unknown, to doff the beaver, offer his arm, invite to ride, pleasant saunter—in short, to all the sundries; indeed, to show his devotion and gallantry towards the fair sex, until some new enchantress throws her spell around him, and he sinks, subdued, into a common place, indifferent, careless Benedict. Now out of these things grow difficulties. A young man admires a pretty girl and must a contest; he cannot help doing so for the life of him. The young lady has a tender heart reaching out like vine tendrils for something to cling to; she sees the admiration, is flattered, begins soon to love, expects some avowal, and perhaps gets so far as to decide that she will choose a white satin under a thin gauze, at the very moment the gallant that she loves is popping the question (good, ha! ha!) to another damsel ten miles off. Now the difficulty is, not precisely understanding the difference between polite attentions and the tender manifestations of sighing love—Admiring a beautiful girl, and wishing to make a wife of her, are not always the same; and therefore it is necessary that a girl should be on the alert to discover to which class the attention paid her by a handsome and gay young man belongs.—First, then—if a young fellow greets you in a loud, free, hearty voice—if he knows precisely where to put his hat, or his hands—if he stares you in the eyes with his own wide open—if he tells you who made his coat—if he squeezes your hand—if he eats heartily in your presence—if he fails to talk very kindly to your mother—if he sneezes while you are singing, or criticizes your curls, or fails to act very foolish in fifty ways in every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world, he only admires you, let him do or say what he will.